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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

VOLUME 1. TUCSON, ARIZONA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859. NUMBER 29.

THE ARIZONIAN,

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Editor.

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The Views of Napoleon in Concluding Peace with Austria.

At nine o'clock this (Monday) morning, says the London Times, of July 11, the two Emperors of France and Austria are to meet at Villa Franca, Napoleon having expressly desired this friendly interview The armstice, which took the world by surprise on Friday, was agreed to by these two principals without the intervention of their ministers, and it is not impossible that even the outline of a peace may be settled in the same unceremonious manner. It is a course of proceeding which offers great advantages to the more sagacious and the stronger of the two negotiators. The armstice was the result of a letter from the Emperor of the French and a courteous reply from the Emperor of Austria; but the public mind, excited by the sudden cessation of the great din of war, is still anxiously asking for or imagining occult causes and dramatic incidents in so unexpected an event. The cause is undoubtedly a conviction in the mind of the Emperor that a suspension of hostilities is at this moment of time very convenient and very expedient to himself. With this conviction it is not very difficult to find a means of opening a correspondence. Louis Napoleon accordingly wrote to Francis Joseph, regretting the necessity he found himself under of bombarding Venice. Everything was prepared, the fleet was quite ready to begin, but the tender heart of the French Emperor could not bear the emotion which the possibility of damage to that beautiful city caused him. For himself, his most earnest desire was to spare that interesting monument of mediæval civilization. He put it to his Imperial enemy—Could nothing be done to avert this dire necessity?

This was a respectable excuse for an overture from the victor, and it was at the same time a decent pretext to the vanquished. To Francis Joseph it must have come like water to a wounded soldier. It came at a moment when he had no longer any confidence in his army, and when his army had no confidence in him. He could not sue for peace and hold his throne; but a truce is a different thing. Truces are merely military arrangements, which are sometimes followed by a renewal of war, as they were in 1813 and 1849, when they served as a point to mark the change from Austrian defeats to Austrian victories. A truce was salvation to Francis Joseph. He accepted it with a coyness that ill masked his delight, and with an attention to appearances which Napoleon, with future objects in his head, might not be sorry to humor.

There are reasons lying upon the surface why the Emperor of the French should desire to close the first chapter of his military career. The campaign is complete and uncheckered in its success. The Austrians had invaded the territory of his ally Louis Napoleon has chased them out, and has retaliated their invasion. The Germans had declared throughout all their non-official organs that they would come to Austria's assistance immediately after the French crossed the Mincio Louis Napoleon struck a great blow, and then passed the Mincio in complete tranquility He has done all that he desired He has shown Austria that she is at his mercy, and Prussia that he is very far from fearing her Much more than this, he has sent Austrian standards to Paris, and has gained victories at the head of a French army. In all his previous history he never could be quite sure of the soldiery, for he had not shown himself a soldier, now he is safe in this respect What more natural than that the Emperor should desire to go back to Paris and wear his laurels while they are yet green? Surely this is better than risking a reverse in that ill famed Quadrilateral A thousand things might happen The pestilent marches of the Mincio are rife in autumn fevers, and one of these might prove more fatal than a battle Why should he wait to break his teeth against those solid stone walls? He has ridden his fox to earth after a splendid run, almost without a check, it is scarcely worth his while to wait and dig him out So thinks the Emperor He leaves that trusty old earth stopper, Marshal Vallaint, on the watch, and, with a whoop to his hounds, he turns his horse's head and is off home to Paris.

We have stated what are, we think, obvious reasons why both Emperors should agree to the armistice so soon as the first difficulty of proposing it was got over It appears to us, however, that these reasons are no less cogent to prevent a recurrence of hostilities, and that there are others of still greater import which favor the hopes of peace. At present the Emperor of the French has not seriously embroiled himself with his clergy, but the steps which he must next have taken, if the war had proceeded, could scarcely have failed to tell unfavorably upon his relations with Rome. He has not yet committed himself to the task of revolutionizing Hungary, but the torch was lit, and the hour was appointed at which he was to throw it. War is very expensive, and even thirty millions is a sum not impossible to spend, and if it is a luxury which you would enjoy now and then—every three years or so—it is wise to enjoy it temperately and to leave off unsatiated. Then there is the glory and the profit of magnanimity. No one can appreciate more perfectly than Louis Napoleon the advantage of refraining from doing all that he unquestionably could do. If he has done enough to convince Francis Joseph that he has Austria in the hollow of his hand, and can close his fingers on her when he lists, he has done better than if he had marched to Vienna. Perhaps it is possible to make of an humbled enemy a grateful friend. Napoleon III has a habit of levying friends at the head of a recruiting party of 150,000 men. Russia, now so loyal, was enlisted among his intimates by that heavy shake of the hand he gave her in the Crimea. Fortune has given him a great part to play, and he can play it at once nobly and profitably. Say that he gives part of his spoils to Sardinia, and leave Venice to Austria as the price of her ready submission.

The Romans may complain, and the newspapers may remind him of his promise that Italy should be liberated from the Alps to the Adriatic; but a few specious stipulations would fulfil this promise to the ear of the Emperor of the French, and in answer to every cavil might show to his own people and to the world two first rate European Powers who had been his enemies, and are now his friends; he might point to Russia and Austria, both combined and both spared. We think all these considerations counsel peace. Depend upon it, Louis Napoleon has not given a respite to Francis Joseph merely that the latter may buy rifled cannon and bring down his reserves from Austria, and Francis Joseph has not accepted this boon with no other hope than that his bristling Quadrangle shall be taken a few months later, and that Hungary may have time to play her part in the confusion We have seen enough of Louis Napoleon's military policy to note that he runs his races in short heats. He has learned that France likes war, but that a war to be popular in France must be short and successful. Unless Austria should be so unreasonable as to insist upon retaining Lombarey, and refuse to withdraw from further intermeddling in Italy—an obstinacy which we cannot imagine, for it would amount to judicial blindness—we do not anticipate any more deeds of arms on the Mincio. The army of Italy has gathered its laurels and may be content. The army of the Rhine is not yet fully mustered, and when brought into position it will—as we shall be duly informed in the Moniteur—only be there to check any ambitious enterprise on the part of Prussia, against the integrity of the French Empire.

It is well known that Thales, the ancient Greek philosopher, believed water to be the first principle. Thales must have been a New York milkman.

Singular Ornament.

A brooch worn by the Countess of Kent—has recently been the subject of conversation among the eminent Polish nobility who are now exiles in Paris. Enclosed by twenty brilliants upon a dark ground of lepis lezull, and protected by a glass in front, may be seen —What? A portrait? A lock of hair? No, neither the one or the other; but only four bent pins, wrought together in the form of a star. The history of this singular ornament is contained in the following communication·

The Count K—— was, some years ago, in his own country, suspected of being too much inclined to politics, and was, consequently, without examination or further inquiry, torn from the bosom of his family by police officers, conveyed to a fortress in a distant part of the country and thrown into a damp, dark dungeon. Days, weeks, months passed away without his being brought to trial.

The unhappy man saw himself robbed of every succor. In the stillness of death and the darkness of the grave, he felt not only his strength failing him, but also his mind wandering. An unspeakable anguish took hold upon him. He, who feared not to appear before his judges, now trembled before himself. Conscious of his danger, he endeavored to find something to relieve himself from the double misery of idleness and loneliness, and thus preserve him from a terrible insanity. Four pins, which accidentally happened to be in his coat, had fortunately escaped the notice of his goaler. Those were to be the means of deliv-anceto his spirit. He threw the pins upon the earth—which alone was the floor of his gloomy dungeon—and then employed himself in seeking for them in the darkness. When, after a tiresome search, he succeeded in finding them, he threw them down anew; and so, again and again, did he renew his voluntary task.

All the day long, sitting, lying or kneeling, he groped about with his hands until he had found the pins which he had intentionally scattered. This fearful yet beneficial recreation continued for six years. Then, at last, a great political event opened suddenly the doors of his prison. The Count had just scattered his pins; but he would not leave his cell without taking with him the little iustruments of his preservation from despair and madness. He soon found them. for now the clear, bright light of day beamed in through the doorway of his dungeon. As the count related this sad story to the countess, she seized the pins with holy eagerness. Those crooked, yellow, brass pins, which during six fearful years, had been scattered and gathered, alternately, were become to her as precious relics; and now, set in the frame of brilliants worth £100, as a treasure of much greater value, she wears them on her bosom.—*London Court Journal.*

The following extracts from a letter published in the St. Louis Republican, gives a correct view, in our opinion, of the late momentuous affairs of Europe:

BADEN BADEN, July 18, 1859.

When Napoleon III, at the head of his splendid army proclaimed that the time had come when Italy must be altogether Austrian, or free from the Alps to the Adriatic, everybody believed, and no one more firmly than he, that it was his glorious mission to expel the foreigner from Italy, and restore that beautiful region to its own people.

By the terms of the treaty, Austria is to retain possession of Venetia, and of the four fortresses, two of which, Peschiera and Mantua, belong to the ancient territory of Lombardy. Her military position in Italy, is, therefore, just as strong as it ever was. Her political position is infinitely stronger, in fact, her authority must now become paramount.

No part of Europe is so much dissatisfied with the Imperial proceedidgs at Villafranca as England and Prussia.

To please Napoleon III, the English people drove out of power the Earl of Derby, and that party which valued the French alliance at its true worth, and installed in its stead a Ministry devoted to the French alliance, and placing implicit faith in the French Emperor. The Government and its organs loudly proclaimed their adhesion to the Imperial programme for the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy. By their remonstrances they encouraged Prussia not to yield to Austria's entreaties for assistance; and manifested the greatest anxiety for the termination of the war, and the assembling of a Congress, in which Great Britain should exercise a controlling influence in the settlement of the state of Europe. What has been the result? English treachery to its old friend has disgusted Austria. English subserviency to France has meet with its due reward, French contempt.

Napoleon III. has now banded together the three great despotisms of Europe, under his lead. He has gained the confidence of the whole Catholic world. He has shown to his people that he is as great a general as he is a profound statesman and skillful negotiator, and he is now preparing to begin again that great struggle which the timidity of England, the selfishness of Prussia, the good sense of Austria, and his own unerring sagacity, has deferred for a season. I regard the treaty of Villafranca—shameless as I deem it—as the greatest achievement of the Emperor Napoleon III.

Assaying the Precious Metals.

The term *carat*, or *karat*, originally designated an Abysinian bean. Being very uniform in size, and undergoing scarcely any loss by drying, they came to be used as the standard in weight, in Africa, for gold, and in India for diamonds. Each carat was divided into 4 grains, of which 74 are nearly equal to 72 grains troy. This system of carats and grains is still used in the valuation of diamonds. But in the case of gold, the term carat implies, not so much any actual weight, as a fractional division, of which 24 go to make a unit. "Twenty-four carats fine" expresses the unity of pure gold, and signifies, not the specific weight of any given mass, but only that, in the 24 imaginary parts into which it may be supposed to be divided, there is no alloy.

The gold assayer takes his unit or *integer* 6 or 12 grains troy. This small quantity is most convenient for purposes of assay, and these particular numbers are used for convenience of calculation. This 6 or 12 grains is called, by the English assayer, an "assay pound," and is, by him, divided into 24 carats, and each carat again into quarters and six-tenths. The assayer of silver takes 18 to 36 grains troy for his assay pound, and divides it into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and these again into half-pennyweights—making for the silver assay pound, 489 divisions or *reports*, and for the gold assay pound, 384 *reports*. On the continent of Europe the division of the assay pound for gold is different from the English.

In the English mint, the term carat expresses no given weight, but merely degrees of fineness, of which twenty-four indicate purity. The carat is subdivided into quarters, and these again into eights, making to each carat thirty-two parts, 768 of which represent pure gold.

These varying, complicated and arbitrary systems, are the relict of an age which delighted in intricate and perplexing mysteries. They are gradually yielding before the scientific demand for uniform and universal formulæ. Instead of each trade having its own peculiar weights and measures, there must come to be one standard for all business, and ultimately one for all the leading nations of the earth. Instead of one measure for cloth, another for length, and a third for land; one measure for wine, another for beer, and another for grain; one weight for the apothecary, and another for the grocer; one standard for France, another for England, and a third for America, there will be one uniform standard for all, based upon the decimal system.—*S. F. Herald.*

BLOODY DUEL.—Count Bethlem, the Hungarian, at present in the staff of Louis Napoleon, is the one who fought the duel with Prince Esterhazy. The quarrel was a political one, and great importance was attached by the Austrian party to the death of Bethlem, whose patriotism, combined with his immense wealth, had rendered him obnoxious to them. At the first fire the Count fell, shot through the body. When the Esterhazy faction saw him fall, they instantly dispatched an express to Vienna to announce his death. To their great surprise and consternation, however, they saw the apparently dead man rise to his knees and fire at his antagonist. The ball struck Prince Esterhazy between the eyes, and killed him instantly.

THE ARIZONIAN.

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☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

Thursday, September 15th, 1859.

THE ELECTION.

Sufficient returns have been received to establish the fact that the vote of the Territory will exceed two thousand. We regret that the excited feeling, growing out of the late difficulty between Mexicans and Americans on the Gila river, should have prevented the Mexican vote from being received at several precincts. This, and the light vote in Mesilla—owing to the fact of there being no opposition candidate for delegate—reduces the vote from five to eight hundred below the actual strength of the population. Mr. Mowry has received, so far as heard from, a unanimous vote in every precinct, everywhere leading the county ticket—except at Tubac. We shall have in our next issue a few words to say in reference to this emphatic endorsement of the past course of our delegate.

We regard with entire satisfaction the fact that five-sixths of the voters of the Territory refused to participate in the New Mexican election—thus vindicating their resolution of the past two years.

MILITARY AFFAIRS OF NEW MEXICO.

We have had occasion in the last few weeks to condemn the course pursued by the military authorities of New Mexico, in ignoring the right of this Territory to some sort of military protection. It is a subject of such vital importance to our citizens, who have made this far-off and exposed country their home—who having suffered through the gross neglect of those in power in New Mexico, in the loss of valuable property, stolen almost daily by bands of ruthless savages who inhabit our mountains and invade our homes and firesides—in the cruel and uncalled for murders of friends and neighbors at night and in open day by murderous Mexicans who violate our Territory from all quarters—that with them any further forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they cry aloud for immediate reform, and for that protection, as American citizens, they have a right at all times to demand and expect.

We have had application upon application to notice this unwarrantable neglect of our rights in the protection of our lives and property, and as the conductors of the only journal in this large Territory through which the wishes of our people can be expressed, we intend, boldly and openly, now and at all times, to give utterance to our views, whenever we believe they may in any way conduce to the interests of our citizens, or the advancement of the territory. We believe we have the right at all times to scan and dissect the motives and actions of those holding positions from the people, no matter where they are to be found, either political or military, and we intend to exercise it. We shrink from no responsibility when the great interests of the territory are in question—and we wish it understood, and we take this opportunity to express it, that so long as we are the conductors of this press, we hold ourselves answerable for the views we entertain and promulgate. We seek for no cloke to screen us, for we alone are responsible.

The sort of military protection deemed adequate for this territory, under the old fogy system at present in vogue in New Mexico, has been of so insufficient a character that it is unworthy of the name, and a disgrace to our country. We had hoped, long ago, to have heard of some change contemplated. We have waited patiently for the dawning of a new system, when the present one might be considered obsolete; but our hopes have thus far been doomed to disappointment—the same weak, imbecile system is persisted in—they have refused to give us the protection which our necessities imperatively calls for, and the little they do grant us, is worse than useless.

Notwithstanding the increase of population, the discovery and partial development of new and valuable mines, the large amount of capital that has found its way to this country, and is continually coming, the rapid settlement of our ranches, and the improvements made on them, with the capital invested in valuable stock, we have less actual military protection than we had at the time they were first ordered into this Territory. This fact we believe undeniable. At the present time, we have in this section no protection whatever; robberies by Apaches and Mexicans are of daily occurrence; it is unsafe to travel our roads and highways alone; mining companies, instead of receiving some protection from Government, are left alone to protect themselves—at a heavy expense they are obliged to support a day and night police, and even with that caution, their property is not safe. Until the present time, for the past few months, no effort has been made by the commanding officer of the only post we have in this vicinity, to follow up and punish the Indians, or to recover the stock stolen. An entire disregard has been paid to our losses and sufferings, and one would suppose, by the unconcern evinced by them for the continual losses of our citizens, that they considered themselves placed here merely as disinterested observers of the amount of provocation which American citizens can endure, without the protection it is their duty to afford. Much of this apparent unconcern may be undeserved on their part. If we look for the real cause of this neglect of the interests of our citizens, in denying us the protection we expect from them, it may be found in their inability to afford it, through gross negligence on the part of the military authorities of New Mexico. What is the character of the military protection afforded us in this section by the commanding officer of the Department of New Mexico? That it is not commensurate with our wants, no one will presume to deny. We have but one post in this extensive section of the Territory, surrounded as we are on one side by the different tribes of the savage Apaches, who daily plunder us with impunity, and on the other an entire frontier open to the depredations of Mexican thieves, who are incessant in their operations, receiving open encouragement from the authorities, who will render little or no assistance to recover stolen property.

It is folly to expect from one single post the protection we need. If it was enlarged, and the force increased, it might be possable; but as it is, we need look for nothing. Some months since, the only post we have in this section was garrisoned by two companies of dragoons—the only arm of the service that is of any avail against the savage Indians of this country. One would have supposed, if the military authorities of New Mexico saw any reason for a change, which they certainly would if they knew our necessities, and which it was their duty to know, would have increased the force with an additional company, if they could not give us a new post; but instead of that, what did they do but withdraw a company to increase the force of a post in the eastern part of the territory, where they were not needed. In their place, they gave us a company of infantry—which we have as much use for in this country as we have of the same number of wooden men, unless it is to garrison a post and protect it while other troops are absent on duty. Instead of increasing the force of dragoons they have decreased it; and in what shape are they left? For the ninety-three men in the company, there are only fifty-six horses, most of them worn out and incapable of any further service—many of them having been in the company ever since, and through, the Mexican war. Men will never take care of horses unless they are their own, and each man supplied with one—the result is, they are neglected and unfit for service. When the company is mounted they present a ludicrous appearance, some on horses and others on mules. The same may be said with their arms—no two men are supplied with the same weapon. We have not space to enumerate the different kinds in use by one company of dragoons alone; but sufficient it is to say, they have in use eight different kinds, and ten different patterns—thus each man has a weapon separate and distinct from the others. In ammunition the same gross negligence has been shown, most of it is of one kind, and thus many of the weapons are unserviceable for want of proper ammunition. We ask is this not a disgrace to the Department of New Mexico. Was there ever such downright stupidity shown before in the administration of any other department of our Government? We hope and believe not. It is time there was a reform, and before we are through with the subject, we believe we will be able to convince every disinterested person that it is needed, and that immediately. We have suffered long enough, through the weakness and neglect of those having the power to aid us in New Mexico, and it is time there should be an end to it.

Duel between Hon. M. A. Otero and Judge Watts of Santa Fe.

Mesilla, September 10, 1859,

On Sunday last, Mr. Otero, the Democratic nominee for Delegate from New Mexico, made a speech in the Plaza in this town. He was answered by Judge Watts, a Galligos stumper. In the course of his remarks he made allusion to the family of Mr. Otero in such a manner that Mr. Otero gave him the lie. A challenge ensued, and the parties, accompanied by their seconds, surgeons, &c, met yesterday morning, near the Mexican line. Three shots were exchanged. Weapons, Colt's navy six-shooters; distance, fifteen paces. After the first fire the seconds endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but were unable to do so. Two more shots were exchanged without effect, when the seconds withdrew their principals from the field. The difficulty still remains unsettled, however. both parties behaved with especial gallantry and coolness. After the second shot Mr. Otero lighted his cigarito, and enjoyed his smoke, while Judge Watts amused himself with whistleing.

Galligos will probably beat Otero in the county by about 200 votes, although his friends claimed for him a majority of 1000. The probabilities are that Mr. Otero will be re-elected by a large majority. He has never been a great favorite in Dona Ana, but his manly course during his present visit, has made him a host of friends.

On account of the resolution passed at the Convention held here on the 19th June—there being no opposition to Mowry—but few of our citizens took any active part, or even voted at the election; consequently a very small vote was polled C.

[The returns will be found in another column.]

Amende.—We regret that an expression—for which the Arizonian must not be held responsible—appeared in a communication in our last issue, in reference to the course of the *Missouri Republican*. For our own part, we are satisfied that the recent election, and other significant facts, which will be brought to the notice of the *Republican*, will at once induce that influential journal to do Arizona justice. At all events, while under our management, the Arizonian, while it will forcibly expose erroneous statements in reference to the Territory, will always do it in a courteous manner.

Personal.—Hon. Sylvester Mowry, Delegate elect from Arizona, arrived in town on Thursday, the 13th inst. Intending to leave for the East at an early day, he is now visiting his constituents throughout the Territory. His reception thus far by his entire people, who have re-elected him unanimously, has been both enthusiastic and heartfelt, and he carries with him the warm wishes of hosts of friends for his success. In a few days he will leave by the way of Tubac and Fort Buchanan for the eastern part of the Territory.

Fatal Affray in Tucson---Death of Col. R. A. Johnson.

On the night of the 10th inst., a difficulty arose between Col. Palentine Robinson, and Col. R. A. Johnson, which resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. Robinson, early next morning, gave himself up, and upon an examination, which took place before Justice J. W. Holt, on the morning of the 12th, in which a large number of witnesses were examined, all of whom were present at the early part of the difficulty, and a few at the time of its sad termination, he was acquitted. From the testimony elicited in the examination, we gathered the following particulars:

On the evening of the 10th inst., at a house in this place, in which a game of cards was being played, many of our citizens were present, and among them Col. Robinson and Col. Johnson. At the game Col. Johnson had been a considerable loser, and on account of unusually friendly relations existing between him and Col. Robinson, he had been borrowing considerable money from him. Continuing to lose, and making a further demand for more money, he was peremptorily refused; upon which he became exasperated, and attempting to get over the table, he failed, upon which he grasped a heavy candlestick and threw it violently at Col. Robinson; it was evidently aimed at his head, but missed and struck him on the shoulder. Col. Robinson, in return threw a stool across the table, which struck Col. Johnson on the head and knocked him down. He also struck at him with a chair several times in the dark, but it is supposed did not hit him, as he was protected by the stool, which was over him. Friends seperated them, and they both left—Col. Robinson going immediately to his house. Both were unarmed at the time of this difficulty. It was hoped this was the end of the affair, at least for that night; but Col. Johnson, finding his head cut by the stool, determined to have satisfaction. He armed himself with his revolver, and proceeded towards the house of Col. Robinson. Upon reaching there, he commenced to use very insulting language. He threatened to have blood for blood before he slept or eat again. His friends endeavored to get him away, telling him he would be killed if he continued on. Col. Robinson asked him to leave and wait until morning; he said he was his friend, and always had been; that he was the aggressor, and the blow he had given him, was only in return for one he had received. Upon refusing to go and continuing the same language, he told him he would be obliged to injure him, and begged him to leave, if not he would shoot. Upon walking around, using the same gross insults, one of his friends took his pistol away, and advancing again to the window a gun was pointed at him and cocked; but Col. Robinson being informed he was unarmed, took it down and told Col. Johnson he would not shoot an unarmed man, and again begged him to leave and go to bed; but if he returned to come armed. He left with two or three friends, who did all that was possible to quiet him and get him to bed; but in about fifteen minutes he returned again, and repeated all he had said before, insulting Col. Robinson and his friends—at the same time daring Col. R. to fire, stating he would kill him on sight. Advancing again towards the door or window of the house, Col. Robinson told him to come no nearer, if he advanced he would fire. Col. Johnson replied, "I am a gentleman—shoot me!" and still continued to advance, when Col. Robinson fired at him. He fell and expired almost instantly; eleven out of sixteen buckshot, entering his breast.

Col. R. A. Johnson served with General Wm. Walker throughout his Nicaraguan career, and held the position of Assistant Adjutant General. He was a gentleman of fine abilities, and was, we believe, a lawyer by profession. He has lived in California for several years past, where he has many friends.

We received a communication from our correspondent at Fort Buchanan, which is unavoidable crowded out. It will appear in our columns next week.

Election Returns.

We give the returns of the election held in the Territory, on the 5th instant, as far as heard from. We believe they are generally correct

TUCSON

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	320
Prefect—Don Annastacio Barela,	316
Sheriff—J. Peter Deus,	316
Justice of the Peace—J W Holt,	181
Constable—William Burke,	182

TUBAC

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	38
Rep. to Leg. of N Mexico—J. M. Turner,	56
Prefect—Don Annastacio Barela,	27
Sheriff—J. Peter Deus,	29
Justice of the Peace—James Caruthers,	56
Constable—Edward Page,	56

CALABASAS.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	20
Prefect—Don Anastacio Barela,	20
Sheriff—J. Peter Deus,	20
Delegate from New Mexico—J. M. Galligos,	11

WARDSVILLE.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	26

MARSHALLS

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	10

CASA BLANCA.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	5

AGUA CALIENTE.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	121

[This we learn was the vote, but we have not yet received the returns.]

CERRO COLORADO.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	93
Prefect—Don Annastacio Barela,	93
Sheriff—J. Peter Deus,	93
Member to the Legislature—J. M. Turner,	93

SANTA RITA.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	13

ARIZONA CITY.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	36

PEDRICK.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	40

COLORADO.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	79

GILA CITY.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	41

PIMO VILLAGES.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	42

SANTA RITA DEL CABRE.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	450

[This we learn was the vote, but have not yet received the returns.]

MESILLA.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	426
Delegate from New Mexico—J. M. Galligos	320
Delegate from New Mexico—M. A. Otero,	63

LAS CRUCES.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	130
Delegate from New Mexico—M. A. Otero,	107

DONA ANA.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	80
Delegate from New Mexico—M. A. Otero,	70

LA MESA.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	133
Delegate from New Mexico—J. M. Galligos,	133

OTHER PRECINCTS.

Delegate to Congress—Sylvester Mowry,	51
Delegate to New Mexico—J. M. Galligos,	20

TOTAL—For Mowry, for Congress,	2164
" Gallegos, N. M. candidate,	484
" Otero, " " "	240

It will be seen from the result, that as a general thing throughout the Territory, the people refrained from taking any part in the New Mexican election.

Further Indian Depredations.

We received, too late for our last week's paper, the particulars of further robberies of stock by Indians. On Saturday, the 3d inst., at noon, a band of Apaches entered the town of Tubac, and succeeded in stealing five valuable horses and a mule, owned by the Gandara brothers. They were valued at over seven hundren dollars. A few days previous, another band of Indians stole three valuable horses from Don Pedro Herera, living near the same town. The Indians were followed by a party of dragoons from Fort Buchanan, but they succeeded in crossing the line into Sonora. About ten days since a station of the Overland Mail Company, near Camp Johnson, above the Pecos river, was visited by some 100 Camanche Indians, who stole all the stock and destroyed the property at the station.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ARIZONIAN.]

Troubles on the Gila—Election News—Peace with the Mojaves—One hundred and fifty Killed, etc., etc.

ARIZONA CITY, Sept 4th, 1859.

I suppose the ARIZONIAN has received news of the robbery of the mail station, near White's ranch, and the attempted murder of the station keeper. He was left for dead, and remained insensible for more than twelve hours Dr. Horndon, U S A, went up to his assistance, and he is slowly recovering. The thieving Mexicans carried off six of the finest horses owned by the O. M Co., killed four on the road, escaped with two. This outrage caused much feeling among the Americans, and a few of them determined to clear the Gila river of Mexicans. They paid those in their employ, supplied them with provisions, and ordered them to leave. The Mexicans, it is said, went to Slater's haying camp and endeavored to steal his mules, but were pursued by the Americans. One account says that six Mexicans were killed—another, only one. The Mexicans at the mines, in the Gila junction, are much alarmed, and a collision is feared. When will Congress put an end to these scenes of violence by giving Arizona the protection of the law?

An express arrived here to day, bringing news that the Mojaves had sued for peace. They acknowledge to 150 killed. Major Armistead with his small command has gained much credit for his summary punishment of our red brethren.

The election passed off here very quietly. The vote at the three precincts falls, I believe, a little short of 200. There are more men here than that, but at the Arizona City polls, none but Americans were allowed to vote. You are aware that California claims a small strip on this side of the Colorado, and on this account a number, who are really Arizonians, and who will live in the Territory, did not vote, as they had paid taxes in California this year. The total population within a circuit of a few miles is several hundred. The vote here was unanimous for Mr. Mowry.

The Mexicans are taking out considerable gold on the Gila junction, and I understand some Americans are making good wages.

The new steamer made a safe and quick passage to Fort Mojave, Beale's crossing—demonstrating anew the navigability of the Colorado, 200 miles above this point.

The ARIZONIAN is winning golden opinions under its new management, and will be well supported in this part of the Territory.

COCOPA.

Wife Murder in Tubac.

We learn that on Saturday, the 10th inst., at about 8 o'clock, P. M, in Tubac, a Mexican by the name of Francisco Carisosa, better known as "Chico," shot his wife. It is supposed he killed her in a fit of jealousy. She is said to have been quite handsome. The murderer escaped to Sonora, the resort of all murderers and thieves from this country.

Colorado Navigation Company!

GEORGE A. JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

THE COLORADO NAVIGATION COMPANY have the following staunch steamers,

COCOPA, COLORADO,
JESSUP, EXPLORER,

On the River Colorado, are prepared to receive Freight at the mouth of the river, and transport it at reduced rates to any point on either bank of the Colorado, as high as Fort Mojave (Beale's Crossing). Freight for Tucson and other points in Arizona, south of the Gila, delivered at Arizona City, and stored until forwarded.

B. M. HARTSHORNE,
Agent in San Francisco.
J. B. DOW,
Agent Arizona City.

s15-1y

OLD COLORADO FERRY!

ESTABLISHED IN 1850—ONE MILE BELOW Fort Yuma—The only safe and reliable Ferry on the Colorado. Ferrryiage at the lowest rates, and at all hours. A constant supply of Groceries, Provisions, and Mining Implements on hand, and for sale at low rates. L. J. F. YAEGER.

N. B.—MR. YAGER having had several Wagons built expressly for the business, is prepared to Freight Goods from the Colorado to any point in Arizona with despatch, and on favorable terms.

s15-1y.

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—AND—

Notary Public.

WILL, PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY, attend to all professional business entrusted to his care in the southern counties of California and throughout the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the State of Sonora, Mexico.

Office and residence on First, between Main and Yuma streets, Arizona City, Arizona Territory.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OPENED A

Hotel at the Conoa Ranch,

Calls the attention of the Travelling public to his new House

"THE CROSS ROAD TAVERN!"

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Travelers, who will find a good table and the best of Liquors, the market affords.

Having made arrangements to supply **LUMBER in any Quantity!** Either at my Ranch, or delivered. I will sell Lumber at my place at

$100 PER THOUSAND!

or $125 per thousand delivered at Tucson, and other points accordingly.

RICHARD M. DOSS,
s8-3m Conoa Ranch.

NOTICE!

DESIRING TO FURNISH TO THE CONsumers of Flour and Corn what they require, I request all persons who are interested in making a contract, to direct to the undersigned at this Forfor to Don Nicholas Garnica, in Magdalena, with the assurance that the flour shall be of good class and the price per hundred reasonable. I can sell some corn in grain. If any person takes interest they can communicate with the above mention persons.

H. GABILONDO.
Fort of Santa Cruz, Aug. 22d, 1859. n27-3t

ESTRAY.

On the 23d inst. at my ranch, Punta del Agua, I took up a stray horse. He is a dark dun, and has two brands on his right hip: one an American, the other a Mexican brand. The owner by paying charges add advertising, can receive his property.

Aug. 25. 3t. H. A. STRUBY.

Caution.

☞THE undersigned cautions any person from purchasing a certain note of hand (drawn to A. Spencer & Co. and signed by myself and W. Pearce for $25) twenty-five dollars, and dated at Gila City, on or abou the 29th of March last, payable in two months from date. As the note is of no value for want of consideration. J. M. PINKSTON.

Aug. 25. 3t.

G. F. HOOPER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, &c., FORT YUMA, Colorado River.

R. E. RAIMOND, Agent, San Francisco.

JORGE F. HOOPER,
Comerciatne y Negociante en General.
En Provisiones, Licores y Jeneros do todas clases.
Fort Yuma, Rio Colorado.
R. E. RAIMOND, Agente, San Francisco.
Aug. 18 1yp.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber, in the name and in behalf of the Santa Rita S. M. Co., offers the above reward for the delivery in Tubac and conviction of the murderers of Mr. John Wrightson, who was brutally assassinated on Sunday evening last, August 14th, on the ranch of Tomocacari.

H. C GROSVENOR,
Agent Santa Rity S. M. Co.

UN CIEN PESOS PREMIO.

EL suscriptor en el nombre y de patrocinio del Compania de Santa Rita offerece cien pesos por la rendicion en Tubac y el conviccion del asesinos de Senor Juan Wrightson, quien fue matado brutalmente, en la tarde del Domingo, catorce de Agosto en el rancho de Tomocacari.

H. C. GROSVENOR,
Agente de Santa Rita S. M. Co.

Aug. 18. 4t.

ARIZONA HOUSE,

TUBAC, ARIZONA.

The subscribor has taken the above House, and will do all in his power to accommodate the travelling public and regular customers.

EDWARD G. PAGE.

aug 18-6t

HAYWARD & McGRORTY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

FORT FILLMORE, NEW MEXICO.

july 7 tf

Notice:

Of the establishment of the Land Office for the Territory of New Mexico.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved May 24, 1858, entitled "An act to create a land district in the Territory of New Mexico," it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale and entry of public lands in the Territory of New Mexico will be established at Santa Fe, in said Territory, from and after the 25th day of November next.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 27th day of September, A, D. 1858.

By order of the President:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.
june 19

OFFICE SONORA EXPORING & MINING COMPANY,
Tubac, June 1st, 1859.

MULES AND HORSES STOLEN!—Stolen from Arivaca ranch, belonging to this Company, during the last month, the following described animals:

2 dun horse Mules,
1 roan do do, blind in one eye,
1 bay do do, hip shot,
1 gray mare do,
3 brown do do,
4 dark Mules.

All are branded on the left side of the neck with the S, excepting the gray mule.

1 large dun Horse, white mane and tail,
1 roan Horse,
1 dun Mare.

A liberal reward will be paid for the restoration of these animals. S. H. LATHROP,
Tubac, June 9, 1849. tf Director of the Mines.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS,
Tubac, June 15, 1859.

A weekly mail from Tubac to Tucson, there connecting with the overland mail, will be sent from the office every Thurday evening. Mail closes at 4 o'clock, P. M., after which hour no letters can be received. The mail from Tucson is due here at 10, A. M., Sundays. The office at present is located at the store of the Sonora E. & Mining Company.

FRED. HULSEMAN, P. M.

WHITE & GRANGER,

AT FORT BUCHANAN,

Offer for sale a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BLANKETS, BOOTS,
HARDWARE, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
Tobacco, of all Sorts and Qualities,
LIQUORS OF ALL SORTS, &C. &C.

The above-named articles will be sold at reasonable prices, for Cash.

HORSE SHOEING,

AND

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to shoe horses and mules and do a general blacksmith business at his shop at Santa Rita.

mar. 24—tf. JOHN A. RIDENOUR.

P. Robinson,

GENERAL MERCHANT;

AND dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, etc.. at Tucson The highest price paid for all sorts of produce. 1

STOLEN—On or about the 17th inst., at the Casa Blanca, Sonoita, a thief was arrested who had in his possession a clay-bank Poney, blind in one eye. He stated he stole him from San Xavier.—The owner by calling upon the subscriber and paying charges and advertising. can receive his property. JAMES GRAYDON,
Casa Blanca, Sonoita.

Aug. 18. 3t.

PISTOLS AND CARBINES.

A SUPPLY OF COLT'S NAVY PISTOL, (new pattern,) Also, Pocket "Six Shooters," together with a number of his six-barrel Carbines and five-barrel Rifles; FOR SALE at the Store of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Tubac.

FREDERICK HULLSEMAN,
Store Keeper.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as he intends leaving the country about the first of September. All accounts unsettled by the 25th of June, will be collected by law.

14 PALATINE ROBINSON.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that packages, boxes, or parcels, brought by the Overland Mail, if left in the office over one day, will be at the risk of the owners, as the Company make no charge for storage, they will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. WM. S. OURY, Agent O. M. Co.

Tucson, May 18, 1859. 2m

HORSE FOUND.—Taken up by the subscriber, on his ranche near Tubac, on the 21st inst., a grey Spanish horse, with a Mexican brand on each hip; he is of ordinary size, and seven or eight years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. N. VAN ALSTINE.

Tubac, June 22, 1859.

HOGS! HOGS!!—All persons are cautioned against permitting their Hogs to run at large, as they are liable for all damages done by them,

Tubac, June 9, 1859. tf MANY CITIZENS.

THE ARIZONIAN.

DAILY WORK.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who lags from dread of daily work,
And his appointed task would shirk,
Commits a folly and a crime;
A soulless slave—
A paltry knave—
A clog upon the wheels of time.
With work to do and store of health,
The man's unworthy to be free,
Who will not give,
That he may live,
His daily toil for daily fee.

No! let us work! We only ask
Reward proportioned to our task:
We have no quarrel with the great—
No feud with rank—
With mill or bank—
No envy of a lord's estate
If we can earn sufficient store
To satisfy our daily need,
And can retain,
For age and pain,
A fraction, we are rich indeed.

No dread of toil have we or ours,
We know our worth and weigh our powers;
The more we work the more we win;
Success to trade!
Success to spade!
And to the corn that's coming in!
And joy to him, who, o'er his task,
Remembers toil in nature's plan;
Who, working thinks,
And never sinks
His independence as a MAN!

Who only asks for humblest wealth,
Enough for competence and health;
And leisure when his work is done
To read his book
By chimney nook,
Or stroll at setting of the sun;
Who toils as every man should toil,
For fair reward, erect or free.
These are the men—
The best of men—
These are the men we mean to be.

WURSE AND WURSER.—Dick Lazybones was the owner of a large dog, which cost as much to keep as two pigs would have done; and the dog, besides, was useless, nay, worse than useless, for, in additiod to his keep, he took up house room, and greatly annoyed Dick's wife in the cleaning department—not to mention abundance of fleas.

"Plague take the dog!" said she; "Mr. Lazybones, I do wish you would sell him, or kill him, or do something or other with him. He is more plague than his neck is worth, always lying in the chimney corner, and eating more than it would take to maintain three children. I wonder you will keep such a useless animal about us."

"Well, my dear," replied Dick, "say no more about it. I'll certainly get rid of him some of these days."

This was intended as a mere get-off on the part of Dick, but as his wife kept daily dinning in his ears about the dog, he was at length compelled to take some action on the subject.

"Well, wife," said he, one day, as he came in, "I've sold Jowler."

"Ah! have you, indeed!" said she, brightening up at the news; "I am glad of it. How much did you sell him for, my dear?"

"Fifty dollars"

"Fifty dollars! What! fifty dollars for that dog? How glad I am! That will buy us a [illegible]

[illegible]

A small boy was caught stealing dried berries, in front of a store, and was soon up in a dark closet by the grocer. The boy commenced begging most piteously to be released, and after using all the persuasion that his young mind could invent, proposed—"Now, if you'll let me out, and I send for my daddy, he'll pay you for them, and lick me besides." The grocer man could not withstand this appeal, and released the urchin.

A witness before Judge M——, of Mississippi, in answer to a question replied, "Yes, sir-ee, Bob!" "Here clerk," said the Judge, "fine Mr Colley Jones five dollars for the ree, and five for the Bob!" Colley looked fine, but, in consideration of his being a printer, and not the most able to pay such a fine, he was let off with a reprimand.

We have all heard of asking for bread and receiving a stone, but a young gentleman may be considered as still worse treated when he asks for a young lady's hand and gets her father's foot!

PABLO TOURNIER DUPLA,
MAGDALENA, SONORA.

Receiving, Forwarding, Commission Merchant, Wholesale Groceries, Dry Goods, all kinds of Mexican Goods, etc., etc.

General Agency for the purchase of lands in the State of Sonora. References: Antonio Perez, Fort Buchanan, Camou Hermanos, Hermosillo.
mar 17 3m

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY HOTEL.
LOCATED ON THE SONOITA-VALLEY ROAD three miles from Fort Buchanan.

The above hotel has been opened by the subscriber, and he is now prepared to accommodate travelers in the best style the country affords. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of wines, liquors, cigars, sardines, etc., etc. He will also insure all horses committed to his care. Persons visiting the Fort will find good accommodations for the night at my establishment.
JAMES GRAYDON.

ANDREW J. NICKERSON & COLE,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights;
WARD'S RANCHE, SONOITA VALLEY.

THE above firm are prepared to do all work in the line of their business, in a neat and durable style. Wagons made and repaired; all sorts of blacksmithing done, including horse and mule shoeing, with the utmost despatch and at reasonable prices.
mar 31 pd

WANTED,
BY THE SANTA-RITA SILVER MINING CO
An experienced Smelter.
Also, good Barrateros, to work in the Salero Mine.
Apply to
W. WRIGHTSON, Tubac.

EDWARD E DUNBAR,
No. 92 William Street, New York.
AGENCY FOR MINERS AND TRADERS
In New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua and Mexico generally.
Goods, Machinery, and all kinds of Supplies for Mining Companies and Traders, purchased and forwarded.
Dealer in Bullion and Ores.
EDWARD E. DUNBAR & Co., GUAYMAS, SONORA.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—John Cottman was killed by Indians, about the first of February, 1859, on the Gila Desert, fifteen miles from Sutton's Ranche. The deceased was an American, and is supposed to have relatives at Snow Hill, Maryland. His legal representative may obtain the amount due him, and his friends ascertain the particulars of his death, by addressing the subscriber, at the Overland Mail Station, Pimo Village, Arizona.
mar31 JOHN CAPRON.

OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE—*Change of Hour.* On and after 3d December, the Overland Mail Stage will leave San Francisco for St. Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M. on Monday and Friday of each week. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Overland Mail Company [(via Los Angeles.)—Tariff of Prices. From San Francisco, or from any point on the route between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, to terminus of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, Ark., $100; From San Francisco to Visalia, $20; From San Francisco to Fort Tejon, $30; From San Francisco to Los Angeles, $40; From San Francisco to Fort Yuma, $70; From Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $40. Way fare 10 cents per mile; no charge less than one dollar.

LOUIS McLANE,
Agent O. M. Co., San Francisco.

EL MOLINO DEL NORTE,
S. HART, Proprietor,
Molino, El Paso County, Texas.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.,
Tubac, Feb 10, 1859.

JOHN STREIT, was killed in a rencontre with one Antonio Elsner, on the 27th of December, 1858. Both persons were in the employment of the company, and was a German by birth, about [illegible], he was a cabinet maker by trade, and [illegible] "head carpenter" of the company. If family reside in Germany but [illegible] have relatives living near San Antonio, Texas. He [illegible] learn the particulars of his death, and his legal representatives can obtain the amount due him, on application to
S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.,
Tubac, Feb 10, 1859.

H. J. OLDS.—Died of Consumption on the 27th inst. at Oputo, Sonora, while in the employment of this company, H. J. OLDS. Mr. Olds was an American, about [illegible] years of age, a carpenter by trade, has a brother somewhere in California, and is said to have a sister and other relations in Wisconsin. He [illegible] learn the particulars of his death, and his lawful representatives can obtain the amount due him at the time of his death on application to
S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

CARPENTER WANTED.—A good carpenter can have [illegible] employment on application to
S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Co. mar 31

LABORERS WANTED.—A few good American Laborers can find situations and good wages, on application to S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. mar 31

WANTED, by the Santa Rita S. M. Co., a person who is experienced in beneficiating the ores of silver by the Patio process. Apply to
W. WRIGHTSON, Agent, Tubac.

CHILDRESS & RICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Manufacturers of Saddles and Horse Equipments of every description, of the latest patterns and best quality. Orders to any part of the country promptly attended to.

MORRIS & BRO
CLOTHING MERCHANTS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

BAUGHN & WALKER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.
Cash advanced on Consignments, and Merchandise carefully stored.

EL PASO HOTEL,
MAJOR B. W. GILLOCK, Proprietor.
EL PASO, TEXAS;
Every attention paid to the comfort of travelers, and charges moderate.

CROWELL & CRANE.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Front and Clay Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

COLT'S REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.
Manufactured and for Sale by
COL. SAMUEL COLT,
Hartford, Conn.

BURNSIDE'S BREACH-LOADING GUNS.
Manufactured and for sale by
BRISTOL FIRE-ARMS COMPANY.
CHAS. JACKSON, Pres.
Bristol, R. I.

Overland to the Pacific!

THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL Line, which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, are ticketing **Passengers** through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations.

Passengers and Express matter forwarded in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers GUARANTEED in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, as above stated.

Passengers ticketed to and from San Antonio, Texas, and

Fort Clark, Fort Fillmore,
Fort Hudson, La Mesilla,
Fort Lancaster, Tucson, Arizona,
Fort Davis, Fort Yuma,
El Paso, and San Diego.

The Coaches of our line leave semi-monthly from each end, on the 9th and 24th of each month, at six o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip, except where the coach stops at Public Houses along the Line, at which each passenger will pay for his own meal.

Each passenger is allowed thirty pounds of personal baggage, exclusive of blankets and arms.

Passengers coming to San Antonio can take the Line of Mail Steamers from New Orleans twice a week to Indianola; from the latter place there is a daily line of four-horse mail coaches direct to this place.

On the Pacific side, the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first-class steamer semi-monthly to and from San Francisco and San Diego.

Fare on this Line as follows, including rations:

San Antonio to San Diego, . .	$200
" " Tucson, ...	150
" " El Paso, ...	100

Intermediate stations 15 cents per mile.

Extra baggage, *when carried*, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and $1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company at the [illegible], or address J. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the Line, care of American Coal Co., 59 Exchange Place, New York. G. H. GIDDINGS,
R. J. DOLE,
San Antonio, July 1, 1858.

Harris & Marchand,
ASSAYERS.

No. 12[illegible] Francisco, SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 7[illegible] SACRAMENTO
No. 27 E Street, MARYSVILLE.

HARRIS & MARCHAND beg leave to call the attention of their [illegible] to the fact that they have established an office in connection with their Assaying Establishment at No. 165 [illegible], San Francisco, where they will carry on the business of Assaying and the purchase of Gold Dust in all its branches, and will be happy to attend to all who may favor them with their orders.

GOLD, SILVER AND ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully assayed and returned with [illegible].

Having been established for a period of upwards of three years, during which they have [illegible] all the business entrusted to them in a manner to please their depositors, they feel [illegible] to the correctness and honesty [illegible] characterized all their dealings [illegible] what they will do in the future.

They would especially dwell upon the fact that THEY DO THEIR OWN WORK, and manufacture all utensils used by them, for which they received a premium at the late State Fair. In every department none but the best of talent is employed.

As vouchers for the correctness of their Assays, they refer with permission to the following Bankers, who, for nearly three years, have shipped bars assayed by them, to the Eastern States and Europe,

REFERENCES:

B. Davidson, Esq. Messrs. J. Parrott & Co.
Messrs. Tallant & Wilde. " Sather & Church.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
Sacramento street, corner of Front, San Francisco, Cal., and 20 Broadway, New York.

Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Ducks, Ticks, Denims, Linens, Towels, Table Cloths, Diapers, Table Covers, Quilts, &c., Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cashmeres, Merinos, Parasols, Embroideries, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gents' Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Undershirts, Drawers, Colored and White, in Merino, Silk and Cotton, Ladies' Ready-Made Under-garments, very superior, Alexandre's Kid Gloves.

W. T. COLLMAN & CO., FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, San Francisco, California, and New York City.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
APPLEGATE & CO., 45 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, Ohio, offer for sale an extensive assortment of Books and Stationery, including

School Books,	Miscellaneous Books,
Theological Books,	Medical Books,
Account Books,	Blank Books

Writing papers of every description, and all articles useful in the library and counting room. Merchants from abroad are invited to call with orders for account books or fancy stationery, which will have their orders filled with promptness. Address
APPLEGATE & CO.
45 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HENRY HOWE & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, Main street, Cincinnati.

MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.
LITHOGRAPHERS AND ENGRAVERS,
Corner of Third and Walnut sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STANHOPE S. ROWE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Third street, Cincinnati.

WRIGHTSON & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.—167 Walnut street, Cincinnati.

GASTEN, DICKSON & WALLINGFORD.—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, Pearl st., Cincinnati.

THE RAILROAD RECORD,
A WEEKLY PAPER,
DEVOTED TO RAILROADS & STATISTICS.
Wrightson & Co., Publishers,
167 Walnut st., Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY—Manufactures Type, Printing-Presses, and Printers' Materials generally. Orders promptly filled for any part of the United States or Territories.
L. T. WELLS, Supt.

FRANKLIN TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, 168 Vine street, Cincinnati between 4th and 5th sts., R. ALLISON, Supt. Manufacturers of, and Dealers in, News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys, Ink and Printing Materials of every description. Stereotyping of all kinds: Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs of various sizes, Brand and Pattern Letters of various styles; Electrotyping in all its branches.

POLLOCK & M'CALL—Wholesale Dealers in Paper, Walnut street, Cincinnati.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.
NIXON & CHATFIELD, Wholesale Dealers in Paper of every variety, including Book, News, and Job Printing Paper: Note, Cap, and Letter Paper; Envelopes, Wrapping-Paper, &c., &c.
77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE—a Seminary for Young Ladies. Sessions commence in the months of February and September. Rev. P. B Wilbur, Principal, Cincinnati.

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